A properly designed drinking and bathing station can attract a wide variety of birds, more than those that currently visit the feeder in your yard. Not all birds are seed-eaters but all birds use water! Providing water for birds adds a new dimension to your bird watching enjoyment.

Water features can range from a simple flower pot saucer to avian ponds and pools having running water. With a water source available, birds will regularly return to your yard for a drink or a bath.

Remember:
- Standing water is Good.
- Dripping water is Better.
- Misting water is Great.
- Moving water is Best.
Like food, birds need water. Enjoy providing it!

Some Rules to Remember
Water in a bath or pond should have a depth ranging between ½” and 1 ½”. Any deeper is of little use to birds. The depth should be varied, as different birds prefer different depths of water. Birds prefer water at ground level, so the higher off the ground the bath, the less use of it will be made by birds. Fresh, clean water is attractive to birds, not dirty, algae-filled water. The more natural the water feature looks, the more birds will use it.

Predators
Birds are especially vulnerable while bathing. Wet feathers will slow their take-off and flight considerably. Therefore, birds are very cautious while bathing. Provide a safe bathing site for them, and they will use it. A bath out in the open without any cover nearby (2’ or 4’) makes a bathing bird vulnerable to attack from a bird of prey.
Cats are another problem. If cats are in your yard, do not locate your water feature in an area that provides the cats with an “ambush site”. Keep your pond or bath at least 3’ away from a bush or planting that could hide a cat. Locate your water station so that the birds can keep a watchful eye out for a cat and have time to escape, should a cat approach.

Winter Water
Water is very critical to a bird’s survival. Generally there is more than adequate water for birds in the summer. In winter, however, when most water is frozen, an open water birdbath or pond will be used very regularly by many birds. A bath or pond with a de-icer is the best way to insure drinking water for birds in the winter.
# WATER OPTIONS

## Simple Stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flower Saucer</td>
<td>Easy, low cost</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goes anywhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Dripper</td>
<td>Easy, low cost</td>
<td>Unsightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>High labor</td>
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## Semi-Permanent Solutions:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bird Bath</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Less mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year-round use</td>
<td>$ variable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Avian Ponds</td>
<td>Functional design</td>
<td>Higher costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year-round use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expandability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drippers</td>
<td>Sound attractor</td>
<td>Line to water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fills bath</td>
<td>Scheduling use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misters</td>
<td>Visual attractor</td>
<td>Line to water</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New dimension</td>
<td>Scheduling use</td>
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## Avian Water Systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Avian Ponds</td>
<td>Sound attractor</td>
<td>Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year-round use</td>
<td>Line to water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yard enhancement</td>
<td>Time to install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-species use</td>
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</table>

Any water is Good. Dripping water is **Better.** Moving water is **Best.**

The **Wild Bird Center** will help you improve your personal enjoyment of birds.
Have a Hummer of a Summer!

When do hummingbirds arrive?
Generally, hummingbirds arrive along the Wasatch Front during the first two weeks of April. However, weather conditions can delay their arrival until May. You can rest assured they will be here by mid-May.

What’s the best feeder to attract hummingbirds?
Our research has found that the four-flower station nectar feeder initially attracted more hummingbirds than other designs. Remember though, other designs attract hummingbirds, too. Fresh nectar is more important than feeder design once hummers have found your feeder. Saucer-type feeders attract fewer wasps.

What’s the best nectar to feed hummingbirds?
It has been found that hummingbirds are most attracted to and return to feeders that contain nectar that resembles flower nectar. This nectar can be made at home.

1 part table sugar.
4 parts boiling water.
Dissolve sugar in water and allow to cool to room temperature. Store for up to four weeks in a clean sealed jar in your refrigerator.
Easier yet, use our Pure Hummer Sugar, which dissolves in cold water.
Hummingbirds like fresh nectar so only place enough nectar in your feeder that will be consumed in three days. Nectar sours in about four days when over 80 degrees.

Do not use honey, fructose, artificial sweetener, brown sugar or syrups. These are dangerous to hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds are attracted to items colored red, orange, purple and yellow. Most hummingbird feeders have these color combinations on them and most have red. Juice and dyes in nectars are harmful to hummingbirds.

What else attracts hummingbirds?
Nectar producing flowers are very attractive to hummingbirds. Some of these that you may plant are:

- Trumpet Vine
- Honey Suckle Vine
- Red Penstemon
- Cardinal Flower
- Bleeding Hearts
- Columbine
- Bee Balm
- Fuchsia
- Coral Bells
- Scarlet Sage

Hummingbirds in Utah are attracted to any flower that has a bell-shaped blossom. You can add a few of these in small bouquets around your yard or patio to initially attract hummingbirds in the early spring.

What type of hummingbirds do we get?
East of the Rockies there is only one, the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird. In Utah we have three summer residents, the Black-Chinned, Broad-Tailed, and Calliope Hummingbirds, plus one transient who arrives in late July, the Rufous Hummingbird.

The Rufous Hummingbird is the largest of our hummingbirds and is copper-like in color. The male is a big bully at a feeder. The Black-Chinned male has a dark, almost black head and throat. The Broad-Tailed male has a green head and garnet throat. The Calliope is the smallest hummingbird in Utah and North America. The male has a garnet-streaked throat with a green head.

DO NOT USE RED DYE, HONEY OR JUICE IN HUMMINGBIRD NECTAR!!!!

Why no red nectar?
**Nectar-producing Plants to Attract Hummingbirds**

**Landscape Plants to Enhance Wild Bird Habitat**
*Compiled by Bill Fenimore, Wild Bird Center, 1860 North 1000 West, Layton, Utah 84041-1858 (801) 525-8400 BirderB@gmail.com www.wildbird.com/layton*

### TREES
- Aesculus sp. (Horse Chestnut)
- Albizia julibrissin (Silk Trees)
- Chitalpa
- Citrus
- Crataegus sp. (Hawthorne)
- Melaleuca sp.

### SHRUBS
- Abelia
- Abutilon hybridum (Bellflower)
- Arctostaphylos sp. (Manzanita)
- Buddleja sp. (Butterfly Bush)
- Chaenomeles sp. (Flowering Quince)
- Correa sp. (Australian Fuschia)
- Diplacus sp. (Monkey Flower)
- Feijoa sallowiana (Pineapple Guava)
- Galvezia speciosa (Bush Island Snapdragon)
- Grevillia sp.
- Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon)
- Hibiscus syriacus (Rose-of-Sharon)
- Lavandula sp. (Lavenders)
- Jasminum sp. (Jasmine)
- Kolwitzia sp. (Beauty Bush)
- Lantana
- Ribes sp. (Gooseberry)
- Rosmarinus sp. (Rosemary)
- Trichostema (Wooly Blue Curls)
- Vitex agnus-castus (Chaste Tree)
- Weigelia
- Yucca sp.

### PERENNIALS/ANNUALS
- Aquilegia sp. (Columbine)
- Agave sp.
- Alce sp.
- Alstroemeria
- Ajuga (Bugelweed)
- Althea sp. (Hollyhock)
- Anterrhinum
- Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed)
- Castilleja sp. (Indian Paintbrush)
- Dahlia
- Delphinium
- Dianthus (Sweet William)
- Digitalis (Foxglove)
- Echium fastuosum
- Fuchsia
- Gladiolus
- Hemerocallis (Daylily)
- Heuchera
- Impatiens balsamina
- Ipomopsis (Morning Glory)
- Iris
- Kniphofia (Red Hot Poker)
- Lilium
- Lobelia cardinalis
- Lupinus
- Marabils
- Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
- Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)
- Oenethera (Evening Primrose)
- Pelargonium (Geranium)
- Penstemon (Beard Tongue)
- Petunia
- Phaseolus coccineus (Scarlet Runner Bean)
- Phygelius (Cape Fuschia)
- Salvia sp. (Sage-many beautiful species)
- Saponaria (Soapwort)
- Tropaeolum sp. (Nasturtium)
- Verbena
- Zauschneria sp. (California Fuschia)
- Zinnia

### VINES
- Campsie (Trumpet Vine)
- Cestrum elegans (Red Jasmine)
- Disticus buccinatoria (Blood Red Trumpet Vine)
- Ipomosa (Morning Glory Vine)
- Lonicera (Honeysuckle)
- Tecomaria capensis (Cape Honeysuckle)
The feeding preferences and requirements of birds are almost as varied as the birds themselves. Many birds prefer feeding in elevated feeders while others prefer to feed off the ground or from slightly raised platforms. Other birds will feed from most any place food can be found. Establishing multiple feeding stations to offer various feeds is the most economical way to increase the number and variety of birds on your property.

Using specific seeds for each feeder reduces competition and seed loss.

To attract the broadest range of Wasatch Front birds, a program including black oil sunflower, white proso millet, thistle, peanuts, suet, fruit and nectar (sugar and water) should be used.

Other seeds and grains can be used for specific species and experimentation.

Tube Type Feeders
The greatest variety of birds along the Wasatch Front can be attracted by black oil sunflower seed. Perching and clinging birds such as finches, chickadees, pine siskins and occasional house sparrows will prefer a tube type feeder. A large bottom tray can be added to accommodate the larger birds such as jays, grosbeaks and flickers.

Hopper Feeders
Hopper feeders offer the benefits of high seed capacity and the ability to attract both small and larger perching birds. Many hoppers have suet holders attached to their sides. There are many designs of hopper feeders, which should be considered in your selection. Capacity and seed flow determines the type of feed to use. Perches can range from narrow landing bars, restricting its appeal to smaller birds like finches, to broad ledges, which appeal to grosbeaks, jays and buntings. Depending on the elevation of the hopper, its seed content and perch type, ground feeding birds will occasionally be attracted to a hopper feeder. Besides black oil sunflower, shelled peanuts and striped sunflower can also be offered. Many people design a custom mix for their hopper feeders. The Wild Bird Center has several custom mixes designed for specific target birds.

Platform Feeders
If you want to attract ground feeding birds, a large platform feeder raised a short height off the ground by legs or a pole is highly recommended. White proso millet and cracked corn are favorites of ground feeders. If peanuts are used, jays and woodpeckers can be attracted. Of all the different feeder styles, platform feeders attract the largest variety of birds.

Suet Feeders
Chickadees, woodpeckers, magpies and flickers are common visitors to suet feeders. Areas having mature trees and woody vegetation are the best for locating a suet feeder. Placing one near your other feeders is also recommended. Use our no melt suet cakes in the hotter summer months. Fruit suets can be used to attract fruit loving birds and are enjoyed by other birds, too. A variety of suets can be offered.

A Word About Habitat
Habitat is the ultimate determining factor of what species will be attracted to your property. Foliage, comprising of trees, shrubs, flowers and grasses; as well as their maturity and density, will all determine what kind of birds will most likely appear at your feeders.

Water, ranging from a small birdbath to a pond, will also significantly affect the count and number of species you will observe.
# Wild Bird Center Feeding Preference Chart

*Non-sprouting Seed*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeder Style</th>
<th>Tube</th>
<th>Hopper</th>
<th>Platform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>Patio Mix</em></th>
<th><em>Cracked Corn</em></th>
<th><em>Sunflower Chips</em></th>
<th><em>Nyger Thistle</em></th>
<th><em>Finch Feast</em></th>
<th><em>Black Oil Sunflower</em></th>
<th><em>Wasatch Jay Mix</em></th>
<th><em>Shelled Peanuts</em></th>
<th><em>Peanuts in the Shell</em></th>
<th><em>Suet</em></th>
<th><em>White Proso Millet</em></th>
<th><em>Sugar Water</em></th>
<th><em>Bird Wise</em></th>
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<td>Cassin’s Finch</td>
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<td>Grosbeaks</td>
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</table>

1 = Most Preferred  2 = Preferred  3 = Acceptable
Attracting Butterflies

No garden is too small to attract Butterflies. Plant to grow butterflies, using plants that are food for butterfly caterpillars and nectar producing flowers for adult butterflies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Caterpillar Species it feeds</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asters</td>
<td>Pearl crescent, field crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Acmon blue, blue copper, Mormon metalmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert buckbrush</td>
<td>Pacuvius duckywing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupines</td>
<td>Melissa blue and other blues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallows/hollyhocks</td>
<td>Gray hairstreak, West Coast lady, common Checkered-skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweeds</td>
<td>Monarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>Black Swallowtail, anise swallowtail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock-cresses</td>
<td>Orangetips and marbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpletop grass</td>
<td>Common wood-nymph, little glassywing, Zabulon skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
<td>Commonbuckeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violets</td>
<td>Greater and lesser fritillaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cherry</td>
<td>Tiger swallowtails, coral hairstreak, Spring azure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Plants for Butterflies


Cultivated Plants for Butterflies

- Butterfly bush, Globe amaranth, Heliotrope, Lavender, Lilies, Oriental hybrids, Marigold, Japanese privet, Stonecrop, thyme and Zinnia (single-flowered varieties are best)
Annuals and Perennials Used for Food

Landscape Plants to Enhance Wild Bird Habitat
Compiled by Bill Fenimore, Wild Bird Center, 1860 North 1000 West, Layton, Utah 84041-1858
(801) 525-8400 BirderB@gmail.com www.wildbird.com/layton

Perennials and annuals provide seed for many types of birds, provided they are allowed to go to seed, especially in late summer

Amaranthus sp.
Aquilegia sp. (Columbine)
Aster
Calendula officinales
Campanula sp. (Bellflower)
Celosia sp. (Cock's Comb)
Centaurea cyanus (Corn Flower)
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis sp. (Thistles)
Cosmos
Echinacea (Coneflower)
Hellianthus sp. (Sunflower)
Limonium sp. (Statics)
Marigold
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Nigella sp. (Love-in-a-mist)
Papaver sp. (Poppies)
Phlox sp.
Portulaca sp. (Moss Rose)
Rudbeckia sp. (Black-eye Susan)
Scabiosa sp. (Pincushion Flower)
Sedum spectabile
Solidago sp. (Goldenrod)
Verbena sp.
Zinnia sp.
Grasses To Enhance Wild Bird Habitat
Compiled by Bill Fenimore, Wild Bird Center, 1860 North 1000 West, Layton, Utah 84041-1858
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Ornamental grasses, especially native types, attract many birds. They are used for nesting materials, nesting sites, and seeds for food. There are many beautiful grasses to select from. Some of the birds that are attracted to grasses include: Meadowlark, Quail, Sparrows, and Finches. Here are just a few that seem to be especially favored:

- **Andropogon sp.** (Bluestem)
- **Arrhenatherum slatius** var. Blubosum (Bulbous Oat Grass)
- **Bouteloua gracilis** (Blue Gramma Grass)
- **Briza sp.** (Rattlesnake Grass)
- **Cortedaria selloana** (Pampas Grass)
- **Deschampsia sp.** (Tufted Hair Grass)
- **Elymus sp.** (Wild Rye)
- **Festuca sp.** (Especially natives)
- **Miscanthus sp.** (Maidenhair Grass)
- **Muhlenbergia rigens** (Mule Grass)
- **Panicum sp.** (Switchgrass)
- **Stipa sp.**
Shrubs Used Primarily for Food

Landscape Plants to Enhance Wild Bird Habitat
Compiled by Bill Fenimore, Wild Bird Center, 1860 North 1000 West, Layton, Utah 84041-1858
(801) 525-8400  BirderB@gmail.com  www.wildbird.com/layton

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)
   American Robin, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing

Arctostaphylos sp. (Manzanita)
   Western Scrub Jay, Fox Sparrow, Robin

Cotoneaster Sparrow (Bearberry)
   Cedar Waxwing, Warbler, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush

Eleagnus (Russian Olive)
   Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Warbler, Woodpecker

Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon)
   California Quail

Ilex sp. (Holly)
   Western Scrub Jay, Chickadee, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Mourning Dove, Nuthatch, Robin, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Warbler, Woodpecker

Ligustrum (Privet)
   Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Sparrow, Towhee, Wrens

Mahonia sp. (Oregon Grape)
   Cedar Waxwing, Mockingbird, Robin, Towhee, Sparrow
Myrica californica (Pacific Wax Myrtle)
   Chickadee, Flicker-, Towhee, Warbler
Pyracantha sp. (Firsthorn)
Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Flicker, Nuthatch, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush,
Towhee, Vireo, Woodpecker

Rhamnus California (Coffee Berry)
Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Oriole, Robin, Thrush, Warbler

Rhus ovata (Sugarbush)
California Quail

Ribes sp. (Gooseberry)
Western Scrub Jay, Finch, Flicker, Robin, Thrush, Towhee

Ribes & Rosa California
Grosbeak, Junco, Sparrow, Townsend's Solitaire, Pheasant, California Quail

Rubus sp. (Blackberry / Berry)
Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Grosbeak, Mourning Dove, Robin,
Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Warbler

Sambucus sp. (Elderberry)
Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Mourning
Dove, Nuthatch, California Quail, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Warbler,
Woodpecker

Symphoricarpos sp. (Snowberry)
Cedar Waxwing, Grosbeak, Robin, Thrush, Towhee

Vaccinium sp. (Huckleberry)
Chickadee, Robin, Flicker, Grouse, Swainson's Thrush, Waxwings, California Quail

Viburnum sp.
Cedar Waxwing, Grosbeak, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Starlings

Vitis sp. (Grape)
Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Mourning Dove, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush
Trees Used Primarily for Food

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Abies sp. (Fir)
   Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Brown Creeper, Chickadee, Cedar Waxwing, Flycatcher, Finch, Junco, Kinglet, Mourning Dove, Nuthatch, Robin

Acer sp. (Maple)
   American Goldfinch, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Robin, Sparrow, Vireo, Warbler

Alnus italica (Italian Alder)
   American Goldfinch, Chickadee, Finch, Mourning Dove

Betula nigra (River Birch)
   American Goldfinch, Chickadee, Finch, Mourning Dove

Carpinus betulus 'Fastiagata'
   American Goldfinch, Finch, Grosbeak

Celtis sinensis (Hackberry)
   Cedar Waxwing, Mockingbird, Oriole, Robin, Thrush, Titmouse, Thrasher, Towhee

Celtus australis
   Cedar Waxwing, Mockingbird, Oriole, Robin, Thrush, Titmouse, Thrasher, Towhee

Crataegus sp. (Hawthorne)
   Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Flicker, Oriole, Pine Siskin, Robin, Thrush, Towhee

Ficus sp. (Fig, fruiting)
   Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Warbler, Robin

Fraxinus sp. (Ash)
   Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Chickadee, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Robin

Juglans sp. (Walnut)
   Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Flicker, Oriole, Sparrow, Warbler, Woodpecker
**Liquidambar styraciflua**
American Goldfinch, Chickadee, Finch, Mourning Dove, Pine Siskin, Sparrow, Towhee, Woodpecker

**Magnolia sp.**
Robin, Thrush, Vireo

**Malus sp.** (Crabapple)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Oriole, Robin, Towhee, Warbler, Woodpecker

**Quercus sp.** (Oak)
Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Flicker, Oriole, Mourning Dove, Towhee, Woodpecker

**Picea sp.** (Spruce)
American Goldfinch, Chickadee, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Mourning Dove, Pine Siskin, Sparrow, Woodpecker

**Pinus sp.** (Pine)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub and Steller's Jay, Chickadee, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Junco, Mourning Dove, Nuthatch, Pine Siskin, Sparrow, Titmouse, Towhee, Warbler, Woodpecker, California Quail

**Prunus sp.** (Cherry, Plum)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Woodpecker

**Prunus caroliniana** (Carolina Cherry)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Woodpecker

**Prunus ilicifolia** (Holly Leaf Cherry)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Woodpecker

**Prunus lusitanica** (Lusitanica Cherry)
American Goldfinch, Western Scrub Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Oriole, Robin, Sparrow, Thrush, Towhee, Vireo, Woodpecker

**Rhus lancea** (African Sumac)
California Quail

**Schinus mollis** (California Pepper)
Cedar Waxwing, Flicker, Robin, Thrush

**Umbellaria californica** (California Bay)
Steller's Jay, Townsend's Solitaire
Utah's drought tolerant trees

Species that fare better than others in a dry climate:

- **Evergreen trees:**
  - Incense Cedar
  - Cedar of Lebanon
  - Utah Juniper
  - Rocky Mountain Juniper
  - Bristlecone Pine
  - Pinyon Pine
  - Limber Pine
  - Ponderosa Pine
  - Austrian Pine
  - Scotch Pine

- **Deciduous trees:**
  - Hedge Maple
  - Amur Maple
  - Bigtooth Maple
  - Tatarian Maple
  - Shantung Maple
  - Serviceberry
  - Western Catalpa
  - Common Hackberry
  - Desert Willow
  - Douglas Hawthorne
  - Washington Hawthorne
  - Single leaf Ash
  - Ginkgo
  - Mulberry
  - Goldenrain Tree
  - Persian Ironwood
  - Chokecherry
  - American Smoke Tree
  - Turkish Filbert
  - New Mexico Locust
  - Japanese Lilac
  - Chinese Elm
  - Hop Tree
  - Bur Oak
  - Gambel Oak
  - Chinkapin Oak

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## Wild Bird Center Plantings for Birds (N = Native)

### Large Tree 30' and taller

| N Blue Spruce          | Picea pungens          |
| N White Fir            | Abies concolor         |
| N Douglas Fir          | Pseudotsuga menziesii  |
| N Subalpine Fir        | Abies lasiocarpa       |
| N Fremont Popular      | Populul fremontii      |
| N Narrow-leaf Cottonwood | Populus angustifolia  |
| Red Mulberry           | Morus rubra            |

### Understory Trees 10'-30'

| N Singleaf Pinyon      | Pinus monophylla       |
| N Pinyon Pine          | Pinus edulis           |
| N Utah Juniper         | Juniperus osteoperma   |
| N Alder                | Alnus specie           |
| N Hawthorn             | Crataegus laevigata    |
| N River Hawthorn       | Crataegus douglasii    |
| Mountain Ash           | Sorbus americana       |
| Flowering Crab Apple   | Malus magdeburgensis   |
| N Mountain Mahogany    | Cercocarpus ledifolius |
| N Quaking Aspen        | Populus tremuloides    |
| N Gambel Oak           | *Quercus gambelii* Nutt. |

### Shrubs (Native Only)

| N Squaw Bush           | Rhus trilobata         |
| N Serviceberry         | Amelanchier alnifolia/A. utahensis |
| N Bitterbrush          | Purshia tridebtata     |
| N Chokecherry          | Prunus virginiana      |
| N Fringed Sage         | Artemisia frigida      |
| N Blueberry Elder      | Sambucus caerulea      |
| N Golden Currant       | Ribes aureum           |
| N Utah Honeysuckle     | Lonicera utahensis     |
| N Woods Rose           | Rosa woodsii           |

### Vines

| Honeysuckle            | Lonicera periclymemonum |
| Grape                  | Vitis specie            |
| Virginia Creeper       | Parthenocissus quinquefolia |
| Trumpet Vine           | Campsis radicans        |
| Oregon Grape           | Mahonia sp.             |

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